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"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

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Telegraphic Address
MEMOR HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

(the 24th March, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD

AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

As follows:—

TEAKWOOD—Two Drawing Room

Suites, Dining Room Suite, Upholstered

Arm chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs,

Bureau, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c.,

Sidboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension

Dining Table and Chairs, &c., &c.,

Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery,

Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Kitchen

Utensils, Cutlery, &c., &c.

One Blackwood Overmantel, 2 Oak

Chinese Blackwood Cabinets, and 1 Desk,

Old Bronze Figures, Electric Reading

Lamps, etc., 1 Marble Clock, 3 Pianos,

Chubb's Safe, American Ice Chest, 1 Lady's

Saloon Rifle, 1 Typewriter, Barograph, etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 12, 1914. 313

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. A. O. LANG, to sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY,

(the 25th March, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m., within his Residence

No. 108A, the Peak,

THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Upholstered Arm-chairs and Chesterfield

Sofa (Lane, Crawford make), Brussels and

Assminster Carpets and Rugs in good con-

dition, Water Colours and Engravings,

Cherrywood and Blackwood Tables and

Stands, Brass and Porcelain Vases, &c.,

Large Extension Dining Table, Sideboard,

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. O'NEILL, to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

(the 17th March, 1914, at 2.30 p.m., at

No. 5, Knauford Terrace, Top Flat,

Kowloon,

THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Upholstered Arm-chairs and Box Couches

(Precisely new), Pictures, several pieces

of good Blackwood Furniture, Teak Bed

Room Suite, (Twin Bedsteads) Toilet Sets,

etc., etc., Electric Fan.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of sale.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 10, 1914. 308

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from CAPT. JAMES, to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

(the 13th March, 1914, at 2.30 p.m., at

No. 2, Gomes Villas, Kowloon,

THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Teak Hall Stand, Chesterfield Sofa and

Arm-chairs, Oak Desk, a few pieces Black-

wood Furniture, etc., Extension Dining

Table, Sideboard, Dining Chairs, Glass

and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, etc., etc.,

Single Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing

Tables, etc., etc., Bath Room and Pantry

Utensils, &c., &c., &c.

Also

Four Electric Fans and one large Floor

Mattings.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of sale.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 11, 1914. 309

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. A. O. LANG, to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

(the 27th March, 1914, at 11 a.m., at

No. 3, Knauford Terrace, Top Flat,

Kowloon,

THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas,

THE WAR OFFICE AND BILLY MEETING.

(Continued from page 2.)

comes "week, with better competition,"

some people he knew thought there

should be long-range shooting for the

King's Prize. (Hear, hear.) He quite

agreed with that, but the new conditions

for the King's Prize were based on the

existing Musketry Regulations and were

intended for Territorial, not for every-

body. (Cries of "No, no.") He was

stating facts. (Hear, hear.) In the old

days, when the Queen's Prize was started

by Queen Victoria, it was intended only

for serving Volunteers, and it was long

afterwards that ex-Volunteers were allowed

to compete thus they were now simply

reverting to the old conditions. (Hear,

hear.)

One very important concession they

got from the War Office in consequence

was the payment of the railway fares of

competitors to Bilsby, and the counting

of the competition as the firing of the

standard test. The Council had tried

also to get pay and allowances for at-

tendants at the Bilsby camp, but the

Army Council refused this on the ground

that they did not pay men who fired the

standard test in the ordinary way, and

if they paid men who were to Bilsby they

could not in justice refuse the others.

Then the week at Bilsby would count

as a week in camp.

With the exception of the elimination

of ex-Volunteers and Territorials from

the King's Prize Competition, he saw

very little for "all-comers" to complain

about in the changes proposed for the

present year.

LORD MOUTHWELL'S APPEAL.

Viscount Southwell said what really

mattered, in face of the ultimatum of

the Army Council, was the question of

whether the association could exist with-

out the support of the War Office. In

his opinion, if they did not accept the

new conditions suggested by the War

Office, the Bilsby meeting would soon

die a natural death. (Hear, hear.) He

appealed to the meeting not to risk every-

thing that Bilsby represented by rejecting

the War Office proposals. (Hear, hear.)

Major Pilsley disapproved of the pro-

posed changes. He said the last time

they accepted a War Office proposal was

in 1900, and they very soon found out

that the War Office was all wrong.

(Hear, hear.)

Major Varley condemned the regulation

requiring the use of the magazine, and

urged the council to point out its dangers

to the Army Council.

The Chairman: We have already re-

presented that to the War Office.

Major Varley went on to say that

NERVOUS DISORDERS THROUGH FEAT.

"YOUR stomach is only three-quarters

of a stomach in the best of health,"

once epigrammatically stated a distin-

guished officer in the army. This explains

why people feel so run down and depressed

just now. The digestion cannot supply the

food demands of the nervous system; he-
cause the body's nerve force is diminished.

"The result of diminished nerve force,"

writes Dr. Claude L. White, in "Nerve

Energy in Hot Climates," "is a general

state of sleep, indigestion, easily-

induced fatigue, disinclination for bodily or

mental exertion, loss of memory, and a lack

of vigour in all physical functions.

"To overcome this," he adds, "two

food elements, protein and phosphorus,

are vitally necessary in such quantities

as to constitute a combination of pure

protein with that form of phosphorus which

normally exists in the body and nerve

will be exactly what is needed in such

cases. Reasoning thus, Science has pro-

duced the combination demanded. It is

known, all over the civilized globe as

Sanatogen.

"The debilitated nerve and tissues

take up Sanatogen as the parched earth

drinks up water. The gain is solved

through the aid of permanent."

Everyone who is run down by the heat

should, therefore, take Sanatogen, for it

will enable him to overcome his disabilities.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all

Chemists in bottles of two sizes.

THE

HOTELS

THE

STATION HOTEL

NATHAN ROAD,

KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS

Room-vent to each Room

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS

BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room

EXCELLENT COOKING

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

Tel. No. 1129. Tel. Address "STATION."

Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1914. 306

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

Electric Light, Fans and

European Baths and Sanitary

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 375.

RESERVATION ADDRESS: R. H. NORTH.

"VICTORIA."

Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill

district, overlooking the Botanical



NEW GOODS

FOR

SUMMER WEAR

FANCY MUSLINS.

YAKERS & PIQUES etc.

BON TON.

THE

'CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following

places in Hongkong:

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Klok, Blake Pier.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Leung Ming (Astor House Hotel).

Lee Pang Kee (Astor House Hotel).

Ab Choo (Queen's Road).



Anaemia—The Thief Of Life and Destroyer of Happiness

How Thousands of Women Have Won Happy Healthy Wifehood and Motherhood.

Details published in the English press recently of a breach of promise case in which a young man had refused to marry a girl who had lost an arm in an accident. He pleaded that she would no longer make a fitting wife for a working man.

Tens of thousands of girls lose their opportunity of a husband and home because of their wretched state of health.

Nature has implanted an instinctive aversion of the healthiest for love and marriage; it is only natural for a man to choose health and beauty and these go hand in hand.

True, thousands of girls and women marry who are unfit for marriage. But there is almost a greater tragedy than that of never marrying at all. For ill-health is responsible for many of the bitter tragedies of marriage.

Anaemia is the blight of girlhood the world over and exacts a terrible toll. Happily, there is a way to health and happiness, through the discovery of an eminent medical man, whose prescription was so successful in private practice that he arranged for it to be available to the whole world of sufferers of Anaemia and Nervous Weakness. Hence to day that prescription in the form of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has become world-famous.

Do you suffer from life-blinding Anaemia? Are your lips and cheeks bloodless? Do you lack light spirits and sparkling eyes? Then follow the example of the thousands of girls and women, sweethearts, wives and mothers who have gained robust health by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills will

strengthen the vital organs until all your system is invigorated with new life. That is why doctors prescribe them for their patients and use them in their own families. Here are typical instances:

Dr. Raymond, retired senior physician of the Paris Hospital, and now resident at Villefrance, France, writes: "I have known a great number of Anaemia sufferers and of weak, sickly young girls to have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Q. Bertoni, surgeon and physician of Fontana Alice, Italy, writes: "My wife who was seriously affected by Anaemia used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was completely cured in a very short time. I prescribe them to my patients with excellent results."

Dr. J. R. Alemany, of Manila, P.I., writes: "My daughter contracted Chorea which left her blood in a very impoverished condition. It was not until a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been followed that she recovered normal health."

Write for Free Book.—Readers should send a postcard to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Raffles Place, Singapore, for free book "Plain Talks to Women."

The important point to remember is that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make New Red Blood. That is why they have cured many thousands of persons of Anaemia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Malaria, and all Blood and Nervous Disorders. Obtainable of dealers, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 34 Schuchert Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00 post free. Begin your own cure to-day with

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at home.

Price \$14 per annum, including postage. THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

TO LET

STOKES BUNGALOW EAST. The Peak—From 1st April with use of Tennis Court.
Apply L. C. CHINA MAIL Office.
Hongkong, March 6, 1914. 294

TO LET

OFFICES in King's Building.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1914. 882

TO LET

OFFICES, Rooms and Godowns on the Ground and Second Floors, No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, the Premises now occupied by the SOUTH CHINA MONSIEUR POET, LIMITED. Possession 1st May, 1914, or earlier.
Flat "Wild-Dell" Buildings, Wanchai Road.

No. 4 Mosque Junction.
The "Nook" No. 43 Peak.
Homestead, No. 45 Peak.
Immediate possession.
Apply to SANG LEE, c/o Comptroller Department, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1914. 252

TO LET—FURNISHED.

MODERNEAN No. 21 East. The Peak from 1st April.
Apply to GILMAN & CO., 84 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1914. 220

TO BE LET

From 1st April, 1914.
OLDSLOP, Austin Road, Kowloon.
Apply to PATRICK & CO., 12, Wyndham Street.

TO LET

NO. 113A, PLANTATION ROAD, Peak: New Detached House with Garden: 4 Bedrooms: Electric Light and Hot Water: Furnished.
No. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW: 5 Rooms.
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, March 10, 1914. 299

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, Cheap rental.
SHOP with Godown attached, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.
Rowland Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf, WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6 rooms and Tennis court.
No. 3 MINDEN VILLAS, from 1st April next.

Apply to HUMPHREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, March 3, 1914.

TO LET

ROGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon unfurnished.
No. 68 Peak, MOUNT KELLET, (Church Mission Society Bungalow) till 30th May 1914, partly furnished, Cheap rent.
No. 6 CAMERON VILLAS, No. 59 Peak, to let furnished for one year from 1st May 1914.
No. 19th SHELLEY STREET.
From 1st October 1913.
No. 6 MOUNTAIN VIEW from 1st April, 1914.
No. 24 BELLIOS TERRACE from 1st April, 1914.
No. 12 BEACONSFIELD AROCADE Shop.
To let till 31st October, 1914, No. 64, The Peak, seven rooms and drying room, furnished, including Electric fans and Telephone.

FOR SALE

HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.
OLENSHIEL, 124 Batten Road, 6 rooms, close to Tram Station.
Apply to LINDSAY & DAVIS, 12, Wyndham Street.

HOME FOOTBALL.

(Continued from page 4.)

It was refreshingly clean play that was seen. That is a remark which is not applicable to all international matches, but this one was just what a big Rugby contest should be. Yet was it robust enough to satisfy the keenest admirer of physical prowess. The big and dashing Irish forwards were muscular in all conceptions, and when they tackled a man they put him down very completely. Nor was the Irish play thus given lost on their opponents. But it was all honest and straightforward, and Mr. Schofield, who controlled the play extremely well, had never occasion to penalise anything but an unintentional irregularity. He was there as a referee—he was not called upon to be a detective.

The prowess of the Irish pack was early in evidence, and the Englishmen were at once put on their defence. In vain they tried to raise the siege. Only six minutes old was the match when, in his opponents' twenty-five, R. A. Lloyd got hold of the ball. He dodged and doubled and manoeuvred for a few feet of clear space. He got them and proceeded to try a clever goal. The whole thing was a feat of the Irish captain, and the enthusiastic cheering which greeted this performance proved more than the strength of the Hibernian element in the crowd.

AN IMPARTIAL CROWD.

From first to last the temper of the multitude was admirable, and the good thing done was always enthusiastically recognised regardless of the nationality of the man who did it. The non-favourites were soon to get further encouragement. Two minutes passed, and then one of the English backs made rather a bad mistake. He was not forgiven. Clune and Killean dashed up the field with the ball at their feet, and Quinn (generally handy when he was most wanted) put the finishing touch to the movement by getting a try, from which the place kick followed.

No one had expected so dramatic a start, and very early did the general excitement (preserved from start to finish) begin. Then the Englishmen woke up, and to the relief of their friends it was seen that the home three-quarter backs were to have a chance. There was some neat work by the half-backs, Oakeley and Davies, and then Poulton cut through the defence in imitable style. He made an ideal opening for Roberts, who ran strongly, and had just got over the Irish goal line when Lloyd caught him.

But the Irish forwards were again troublesome, though the men in the English pack managed fairly often to get the ball in the scrum. A neat bout of passing, as well as accurately executed, gave Lowe a chance, and in a flash he took it. Skirting the touch line and running at great speed, he scored a try near the corner flag.

Still at change of ends the visitors led by a point, and the second half opened with a fierce Irish onslaught. That was beaten off at last, and then came another typical Poulton run, which, however, would have been wasted but for the hindrance of the handiest forward of modern times. It was Pihlman who put him to rest and raced away to support his captain on the left flank. Poulton, swerving inwards, drew the Irish full back, and tossed the ball to Pihlman. The famous emergency man made no mistake, and a try resulted.

ENGLAND TAKES THE LEAD.

So the Englishmen took the lead, which never afterwards was they in any serious danger of losing. But try as they would they could not increase it, though, to be candid, they had their opportunities of doing so. However, both Chapman and Poulton failed at times to take the passes the half-backs gave them. The afternoon wore off, and the score remained 9-7 in favour of England. At last came an admirable hand-to-hand bout of pushing begun by the backs and taken up by the forwards. It went in its final stage from right to left, and the last pass was given to Lowe. No one but Lowe probably could have scored in the circumstances. But the quick and fleet little wing player darted in clever style over the line.

It was twenty minutes past four and the crowd got the gem of the afternoon. For an hour and twenty minutes Davies had unselfishly played for the men in rear of him. He had, it seems, allayed suspicion, and for all practical purposes the Irishman had forgotten Davies, the brilliant individualist. They were to be reminded of him: Somewhere about mid-field was England's stand-off half.

England—W. R. Johnston (Bristol), Jack; C. N. Lowe (Cambridge University), P. E. Chapman (Hartlepool), R. W. Poulton (Liverpool), A. D. Roberts (Northern), three-quarter backs; W. J. A. Davies (United Services), F. E. Oakeley (United Services), half-backs; C. H. Pihlman (Blackheath), L. F. Maynard (Cambridge University), L. G. Brown (London Hospital), G. Ward (Leicester), S. Smart (Gloucester), H. C. Harrison (United Services), J. Brunton (North Durham), A. L. Harcourt (United Services), forwards.

Ireland—F. P. Montgomery (Queen's University, Belfast), back; J. P. Quinn (Dublin University), R. V. Jackson (Wanderers), J. B. Minch (Boctive Bangor), A. R. Foster (North of Ireland), three-quarter backs; R. A. Lloyd (Liverpool), V. McNamara (University College, Cork), half-backs; C. Adams (Old Wesley), W. Collopy (Boctive Bangor), J. J. Clune (Blackrock College), G. V. Killean (Garryowen), P. O'Connell (Boctive Bangor), S. J. Parnell (Wanderers), W. Tyrrell (Queen's University, Belfast), J. Taylor (Belfast College), forwards.

back when he began his run, and most important did he look as he did begin it. More or less methodically he progressed, glancing at Chapman and Lowe on his right and at Poulton and Pihlman on his left. From which flank did he intend that the real attack should be delivered? The Irishmen could not make up their minds. Not once but twice and three times did Davies foin and swerve; and then at top speed he went through the centre of the defence and under the goal-posts. It was a try that was worthy of him, and it well repaid his admirable patience in waiting for the exact opportunity of doing this sort of thing. Chapman's place kick sent the ball over the crossbar, and as it did so one knew that the match was lost and won.

Long and loud was the cheering when it was seen that the splendid Irish forwards were still game. With a grand rush they physically overpowered the English defence, and Jackson gathering the ball from a long line out, scored a try. As Lloyd duly kicked a goal, it was only by five points that England won.

COMMENTS ON THE PLAY.
In the attractive Irish pack, Tyrrell, Collopy, Killean, and Clune were especially attractive, yet all eight were excellent. One type of man only did this pack need. A very good judge of Irish football said, "If only we had a man like your big Harrison, Brown, or Pihlman who could get the ball out to our backs!" Probably the Irish forwards were playing to order. The Irish three-quarter-backs were not dangerous in combination, and it was clear long before the end of the proceedings that Lloyd had satisfied himself in regard to that. They were best employed in being ready to support the rushes of their forwards by a little racing when the opportunity for that sort of thing offered.

England's forte, on the other hand, was the combined attack of the back division, and, indeed, danger threatened the Irish defence every time the half-backs for Pihlman or Harrison or Brown were instrumental in getting the ball into the English three-quarter line. Poulton, both as a player and as a strategist, was more than admirable. He was easily the best of the eight three-quarter-backs. He it was that made possible try-getting have the appearance of probable try-getting, and very good, too, was he in defence. Oakeley was full of resource in the difficulties created for him by the rushes of the Irish forwards. Most conclusively did he prove that, given the necessary amount of pluck and skill, a verum half-back can contend successfully with these difficulties. Oakeley has pluck as well as skill. Davies was at the top of his form, and a most pronounced success was the two regular half-backs of the famous service club at Portsmouth. Roberts did well, and Lowe, despite his limited chances, got two tries.

The Englishmen badly needed Johnston at full back, but lucky it was for them they had him there. Comparisons may be odious, but not for very many years has one seen a full back who in pluck, resource, and reliability, is Johnston's equal. Lloyd again reminded Rugby Unionists that he is one of the great players of the day, and he has, of course, no superior as a kicker. He and Davies are dissimilar in methods, yet the play at stand-off half-back was one of the great, as well as one of the attractive, features of the match. Quinn worked indefatigably in the Irish three-quarter line, and it was not the fault of the full back, Montgomery, that the winners scored five tries.

It was a match to be remembered, and seemingly all who witnessed it were more than pleased with what they saw.

Though the Irishmen were beaten by far the greater part of their play pleased even the severe critics. The match must rank as an encouraging one for Ireland. I revert once more to the subject of cleanliness of methods, and I do not apologise for again laying stress on the fact that you can have the maximum of physical strenuousness totally unaccompanied by what are known as dirty tricks. Never has a big match as headquarters—or elsewhere—been fought to such a desperate finish with more credit to the contending sides than the very reassuring game which was witnessed at Twickenham on Saturday last. Rugby Unionists will be justified in insisting that public opinion shall help individual referees in stamping out what is practically the only blot on the fair page of Rugby football as it at present exists. The teams were:

England—W. R. Johnston (Bristol), Jack; C. N. Lowe (Cambridge University), P. E. Chapman (Hartlepool), R. W. Poulton (Liverpool), A. D. Roberts (Northern), three-quarter backs; W. J. A. Davies (United Services), F. E. Oakeley (United Services), half-backs; C. H. Pihlman (Blackheath), L. F. Maynard (Cambridge University), L. G. Brown (London Hospital), G. Ward (Leicester), S. Smart (Gloucester), H. C. Harrison (United Services), J. Brunton (North Durham), A. L. Harcourt (United Services), forwards.

Ireland—F. P. Montgomery (Queen's University, Belfast), back; J. P. Quinn (Dublin University), R. V. Jackson (Wanderers), J. B. Minch (Boctive Bangor), A. R. Foster (North of Ireland), three-quarter backs; R. A. Lloyd (Liverpool), V. McNamara (University College, Cork), half-backs; C. Adams (Old Wesley), W. Collopy (Boctive Bangor), J. J. Clune (Blackrock College), G. V. Killean (Garryowen), P. O'Connell (Boctive Bangor), S. J. Parnell (Wanderers), W. Tyrrell (Queen's University, Belfast), J. Taylor (Belfast College), forwards.

His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	Class.	Tonn.	Guns.	I.H.P.	Commander.	Last report at.
Akshity	despatch vessel	1650	2	8000	Comdr. Archibald Cochrane	Hongkong
Atlas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. B. S. Prichard	Shanghai
Britomart	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. W. H. Darvall	Shanghai
Cadmus	aloop	1070	6	1400	Capt. H. F. E. T. Williams	Shanghai
Chalmer	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7300	Lieut. H. T. England	Hongkong
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	—	Hongkong
Clio	aloop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. Colin Mackenzie, D.S.C.	Shanghai
Colne	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7300	Lieut. U. M. Blackman	Hongkong
Fama	torpedo boat destroyer	580	6	5700	Lieut. C. A. Poignand Johns	Hongkong
Hampshire	cruiser, 1st class	10,850	10	20,800	Capt. H. W. Grant	Hongkong
Jed	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7300	Lieut. G. F. A. Mulock	Hongkong
Kannet	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7300	Lieut. E. K. Boddam-Whetham	Hongkong
Kinaba	river gunboat	318	4	1900	Lt.-Comdr. H. D. Marryat	Yangtze
Martin	aloop	1840	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Gibson	Hongkong
Minotaur	cruiser, 1st class	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddie	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	West River
Newcastle	cruiser, 2nd class	4300	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powles	Shanghai
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	940	Lieut.-Com. Malcolm Murray	Yangtze River
Ribble	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Lieut. R. W. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Rosario	depot ship, submarines	980	—	1400	Lieut. F. A. N. Cromie	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	25	2	940	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	940	Lt.-Com. I. A. S. Hutton	West River
Snake	river gunboat	85	2	940	Lt.-Comdr. M. T. R. Maxwell Scott	Yangtze River
Tamar	receiving ship	6550	—	—	Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.	Hongkong
Tal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. S. P. B. Russell	Upper Yangtze River
Thistle	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Costrell-Dormer	Hongkong
Triumph	blisheip	11,985	18	15,800	Capt. P. Straatfeld, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Uruk	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Welland	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Comdr. Seymour	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lt.-Com. J. G. F. Borrett	Upper Yangtze River
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	800	Lt.-Com. M. Blackwood	Yangtze River
Yarnmouth	river gunboat	150	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze River
	light cruiser	5250	—	22,000	Capt. F. L. Cochrane	Cruising
	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. F. J. McGillivray	Hongkong
	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. J. Gaines	Hongkong
	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. R. K. O. Pope	Hongkong
	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Handley	West River
	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Barton	Hongkong
	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Wyndham-Quin	Hongkong
	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. B. W. Seymour	West River

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral T. H. M. Jernam, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tonn.	Guns.	H.P.	Captains.	Last report at.
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	—	—	Capt. Makervitz	Shanghai
Dupleix	French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Daveluy	Hongkong
Kleber	French armoured cruiser	9730	12	19,600	Capt. Gouts	Saigon
Montcalm	French flagship	9800	—	—	Capt. de Vaisean	Shanghai
Decade	French gunboat	445	10	1700	Lieut. Yandier	Saigon
Argus	French river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	French gunboat	129	7	500	Lieut. de Jerville	Canton
Peiho	French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tientsin
Donard de Lagree	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Duteaux	Tientsin-Kia

* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tonn.	Guns.	H.P.	Captains.	Last report at.
Lynx	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolux	Saigon
Protee	French sub-marine	—	—	—	—	Saigon
* Styr	French armoured gunboat	1798	10	1700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronda	French destroyer	350	7	308	Lieut. Aurillac	Saigon
Iberville	French destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Roussier	Saigon
Pistolet	French destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessar	Saigon
Mousquet	French destroyer	307	8	300	—	Saigon
Manche	French surveying-ship	1825	10	8000	Comdr. Voinat	Saigon

* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boudcaut, Commanding the local defence in the China.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tonn.	Guns.	H.P.	Captains.	Last report at.
London	German cruiser	3600	2	8,600	Capt. v. Rostoff	Hongkong
Grienshaw	German armoured cruiser	11,600	—	—	Captain Brunninghaus	Tientsin
Illia	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. v. Gubren	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Vanselow	Tientsin
Leipzig	German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tientsin
Luchs	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Capt. Bandemann	Tientsin
Nürnberg	German cruiser	3400	22	13,200	Capt. Mörzberger	Tientsin
Oliver	German river gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Fille	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	German flagship	11,600	36	26,300	Capt. Lieut. Herrenberg	Tientsin
S. 80	German torpedo boat	430	8	5500	Capt. v. Schultze	Tientsin
Taku	German torpedo boat	230	4	6000	Capt. v. S. Claessen	Tientsin
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1500	Comdr. Böcker	Tientsin
Tingnan	German river gunboat	223	4	1200	Capt. von Möller	Canton
Vaterland	German river gunboat	223	4	600	Capt. v. S. Friis	Shanghai
Calabria	Italian cruiser	4145	—	—	Comdr. Sommi Fionardi	Shanghai
Adamastor	Portuguese cruiser	1757	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias	Macao
Macao	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patris	Portuguese gunboat	700	—	—	Captain José de Carvalho Crato	Macao

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U. S. submarines	Edgwa J. McO. Murray	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Edgwa J. McO. Murray <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Edgwa J. McO. Murray <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Edgwa J. O. Van de Carr <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Edgwa J. O. Van de Carr <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Edgwa C. M. Yates <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Edgwa C. M. Yates <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Edgwa M. L. Bristol <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Edgwa M. L. Bristol <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Edgwa H. A. Jones <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Edgwa H. A. Jones <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. R. Hill <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. R. Hill <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Edgwa W. L. Halberg <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Edgwa W. L. Halberg <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. F. J. Fletcher <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Comdr. S. S. Robinson <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Comdr. S. S. Robinson <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. O. A. Woodruff <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. O. A. Woodruff <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. B. H. Green <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. B. H. Green <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lt. Comdr. E. Gannon <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lt. Comdr. E. Gannon <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Comdr. G. R. Marvell <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Comdr. G. R. Marvell <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. B. V. Lowe <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. B. V. Lowe <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lt. E. P. Evans <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lt. E. P. Evans <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Comdr. J. V. Chase <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Comdr. J. V. Chase <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. B. B. Taylor <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. B. B. Taylor <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. S. W. Walker <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. S. W. Walker <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. W. O. Walker <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. W. O. Walker <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. J. J. Hennigan <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. J. J. Hennigan <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lt. Comdr. D. W. Warrington <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lt. Comdr. D. W. Warrington <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lt. G. O. Dehaene <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lt. G. O. Dehaene <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. H. A. Wiley <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. H. A. Wiley <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Lieut. H. Durr <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Lieut. H. Durr <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Comdr. J. F. Hays <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Comdr. J. F. Hays <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Chief Boatswain P. L. Baskin <th>Cavite</th> </td>	Chief Boatswain P. L. Baskin <th>Cavite</th>	Cavite
U. S. submarines <td>Chief Boatswain J. H</td>	Chief Boatswain J. H	

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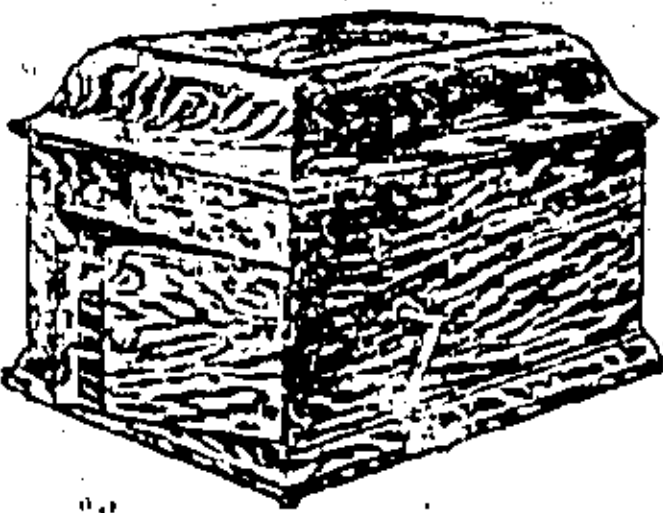
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MOUTRIE'S

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Royal H.K. Yacht Club's Regatta.
8 p.m.—Devonian Dinner at Hongkong Hotel.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 15.—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

TUESDAY, March 17.—
St. Patrick's Day.

THURSDAY, March 19.—
Noon.—China Fire Insurance Co. Meeting.

12.30 p.m.—H.K. Fire Insurance Co. Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.—
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve man-

oeuvre in conjunction with the Army and Navy.

THURSDAY, March 26.—
Stockbrokers' Settling Day.

SATURDAY, March 28.—
8 p.m.—Oxford and Cambridge Dinner

at Hongkong Hotel.

MONDAY, March 30.—
11 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co's

Meeting.

11.15 a.m.—Fusion Sugar Refining Co's

Meeting.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.

THE METROPOLIS AND THE NAVY.

ACCORDING to the Home papers, the meeting held in London last month to discuss the naval defence of the Empire was, alike in its intention and in the impressive manner in which the intention was declared, one in every way worthy of the great traditions of our Imperial capital. The world-wide interests which have their centre in the City of London were fully represented by the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Lloyd's, and other powerful corporations, by the masters of civic companies, by prominent financiers and men of business, and many others who, as "citizens of no mean city," are entitled by their position and influence to speak on behalf of a community which, in wealth, prosperity, intelligence, and public spirit, has no rival on earth. What was perhaps the most significant feature of this notable gathering was indicated by the Lord Mayor, and emphasised by more than one speaker. It was a meeting not of party men or politicians, but of men who can put their country above party politics, and who, whatever differences may exist among them on other questions of the day, are agreed in holding that the safety of the Empire and the maintenance of Great Britain's supremacy on the high seas are not questions which can be debated or decided on party lines. When he said that the meeting had no political significance the Lord Mayor used the expression in the sense it commonly bears at elections, in the lobbies of the House of Commons, in directions issued by party Whips. A political significance in a broader and higher sense was not lacking. If by politics we understand whatever supremely concerns the general welfare of a State, its good government, its security from internal dissensions and from enemies abroad, there can be no question about the political import of this weighty declaration by the leading citizens of London. Not once but often in the history of

the United Kingdom the capital has solemnly and effectively recorded its opinion, to support, whatever the cost, Kings and Ministers in safeguarding the nation from perils within or without. In the first of the resolutions which were unanimously carried the present Government were given the assurance that they may count on the approval of London in any measure they may deem necessary for ensuring our naval supremacy and for protecting that maritime commerce on which the safety and very existence of the nation must always depend. The earnest convictions that underlie that assurance and the spirit of patriotic devotion which inspired it, as well as the clear-sighted sagacity which reconciles the call of public duty with the claims of personal interest, gave the speeches made by Lord Southwark and Sir Alexander Henderson a meaning which the most ornamental rhetoric would fail to convey. The City of London regards the question of naval defence from the point of view taken by the nation at large, but at the same time with a particularly keen appreciation of its practical side. No attempt was made by them to impress upon the Government the necessity of adopting any particular standard of naval efficiency, or to point out any special detail which requires attention. Only the broad principle that the Navy must be strong enough, and the readiness of London and of the nation to pay for the required strength, were insisted on. What was not said in so many words, but was, nevertheless, clearly implied, is that no Government can safely omit to take steps to ensure absolutely the safety of the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Several interesting local news items will be found on page 10.

"Home Football," giving League Results to Feb. 10 and interesting accounts of the England v. Ireland International soccer and rugby matches will be found on pages 4 and 5.

H.E. Major-General Kelly is inspecting the 25th Punjab to-day and to-morrow at Ho Sheng Heung. The regiment will return to Kowloon at the beginning of next week.

All who take part, and many who do not, in shooting competitions will read with interest the account of the meeting of the National Rifle Association (pages 2, 3); when the New War Office conditions for future Bisley Meetings were discussed.

Messrs. A. C. Harper and Co. have informed the Malay Mail that the local committees of the New York Conference in Singapore have decided to allow their members to call at Port Swettenham for rubber for New York direct. The steamer Indragree is due under this arrangement at the port about March 20.

Total fines of \$3,000 were imposed by Mr. Huxford this morning upon a Chinese domestic on charges of smuggling and being in possession of opium. The alternative was one year's imprisonment. Laveone Officer Wilson, who made the arrest, found 50 taels of opium, valued at \$325, concealed behind the prisoner's bunk on board the s.s. Kishan.

In regard to the Grand National, I am now informed, says "Hutapor" in the "Daily Telegraph" of Feb. 18th, on the authority of the owner, that the case of 11th Mail has undergone a marked change for the better during the past week. So much so, indeed, that he is to be put into strong work again at once. Mr. Hobday diagnosed the trouble as a sprain of the ligaments of the sesamoid bones, but could not find any positive signs of lameness. The horse has never been lame, but the trouble was such that the professional map could not advise the trainer to take the risk of going on with him. Thus he has been laid up. The filling and inflammation have now subsided, hence the decision to resume work with him. Of course, the loss of two or three weeks training must be a serious matter and the public must not expect that even if the horse should not recur the horse is a certain runner for the Grand National. Robert Gore may find it impossible to get him quite wound up, as he would desire, in which case the responsibility of carrying the colours of Sir C. Asheton-Smith would rest with Corcoran's alone.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice Serrano Smith, who was formerly at Hongkong, leaves Singapore for Home by the s.s. Khiva.

Mr. S. E. Donny, who is to take the place of the late Mr. George Ward as Assistant Auditor-General, Kuala Lumpur, arrived in Penang, Mr. Donny, who is a brother of Messrs. Frank, Fred, and Albert Donny, was until lately assistant district judge, etc., in Labuan.

THE SHEWAN TOMES PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

Full Text of the Judgment.

Judgment was delivered this morning in the appeal to the Full Court of Appeal by Mr. Charles Alexander Tames in connection with an action concerning the partnership affairs of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company, the well-known Hongkong merchants. In the original action judgment was given by the Chief Justice in favour of the defendant, Mr. Robert Shewan.

The appeal came on before Sir Halliday and Sir James, President, Sir William Ross Davies, and Mr. Justice Gompertz.

The appellant moved for an order that the judgment dated January 26, 1914, of the Chief Justice and the order signed pursuant thereto be reversed, and that it may be adjudged that the appellant is entitled to have the business of the firm of Shewan, Tomes and Co., sold as a going concern; and for an order that the respondent pay to the appellant the costs of and occasioned by this appeal, in so far as further and other order as the Court may think fit.

Counsel: For the appellant, Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. F. C. Jenkin; instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist; for respondent, Mr. E. H. Smith, K.C., and Mr. Edwin Potter, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker Deacon and Harston.

The President, in the course of his judgment, said:—By an indenture dated the 23rd July, 1895, the plaintiff and defendant entered into partnership for ten years, carrying on business as Shewan, Tomes and Company. The partnership was prolonged until 31st December, 1904, and has continued as a partnership at will since the extended term expired, and is subject to so much of the original agreement as is applicable to a partnership at will. Unfortunately differences have arisen and it becomes necessary to close the affairs of the present concern. On the 11th June last the defendant, Shewan, gave notice of dissolution as from the 30th September, and on the 9th September the plaintiff, Tomes, filed a suit asking for a winding up order for accounts and a receiver. On the 14th October he took out a summons in the action asking for an order appointing a receiver, and for an order directing him to sell the partnership business as a going concern. The defendant objects that the court cannot make the order under the agreement because Article 15 thereof does not provide for the sale of the goodwill, and further that if the Court holds that it does the sale is still inconsistent with the terms of Article 15. Article 15 is admitted by the only article which applies to the present circumstances. The summons was heard by the Chief Justice in Chambers when there were adjournments in the hope of settlement which the learned Judge encouraged to the furthest extent of his ability. They broke down at the last owing to the plaintiff withdrawing when his demands had apparently been met, with the result that the summons was heard and the Chief Justice delivered a written judgment from which this is an appeal.

The fifteenth Article, the construction of which is the crux in this case reads as follows:—"Upon the determination of the partnership, if no other arrangement shall be made between the partners the property and effects of the firm shall be realised and the proceeds applied first in paying the debts and liabilities of the firm, secondly in paying to each partner the amount of cash capital then standing to his credit in the books of the firm with such interest as may be owing thereon and the surplus (if any) shall be divided between the partners in equal shares."

The question is, I think, "In view of the provisions in the whole of the articles and effects" in Article 15 cover goodwill?" There is I think no doubt that the goodwill of the business is of exceptional importance, and the value of the goodwill is \$20,000 and the value of the business is \$300,000. The parties of the 24th September, 1906, at \$300,000. Mr. Alabaster has applied the words in Trego Hunt as to the goodwill being "the asp and life" of the business, and the defendant's Counsel has said that it is of little value to anyone else, and so the Chief Justice has been argued for the defendant that it has been specifically dealt with in consequence of its importance, and that it is so dealt with in Articles 11 to 14, it is not to be included in the general words "property and effects" in Article 15. The result of this seems to me to be that the goodwill, which is of great value to the partners and of little to anyone else, is not to be dealt with at all under the agreement in the case of a dissolution of the partnership. The only words which concern it, if "property and effects" in Article 15 do not, are the words "in the absence of any arrangement outside the Partnership deed." The answer is that there is exactly what was meant; the partners were the only people that are at all likely to be interested in the goodwill, and so the deed was drawn to give an option to a partner to take over in some cases, but that it was intended they should come to an arrangement as to the goodwill in the case of a dissolution.

The plaintiff on the other hand, contends that the articles give a partner who wishes to continue, rights which will secure him in his enjoyment of the business including the goodwill, and that Article 15 is outside them and regulates the position in default of an agreement independently of them; consequently the words "property and effects" have their natural meaning and include goodwill.

It is obviously important to understand the nature of the goodwill in this case. The business is described in the Partnership deed as that of "merchants, commission agents, etc." and the nature of the business is described in the Partnership deed as that of "merchants, commission agents, etc." and the nature of the business is described in the Partnership deed as that of "merchants, commission agents, etc."

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

12 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

The Manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from the Bank's head office announcing a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending the 31st December, 1913; add to the reserve fund Yen \$50,000.00; and to carry forward the sum of Yen 1,200,000.00 to the next account.

belonging to Shewan and Company, and three weeks after the commencement of the partnership valued the goodwill at \$20,000 (Article 15). The value was later increased to \$100,000, and finally by the agreement of the 24th September, 1906, three months after the original term had expired, it was fixed at \$300,000. This agreement contemplated the admission of a new partner and the signature of which events happened, but continued the partnership as existing subject to a slight modification. In the ten years of the partnership the goodwill had therefore increased to six times its initial value. The business, as described in the Partnership deed, was that of "merchants, commission agents, etc." and the nature of the business is described in the Partnership deed as that of "merchants, commission agents, etc."

Now it increases in the value of the goodwill appears to be attributable to a great extent to what is referred to in the fourth paragraph of the plaintiff's affidavit as "the general management of several companies and agencies." This is a business peculiar to the East, and which, shortly, consists of substituting a general manager as a salary for a board of directors. The position of the general manager is usually provided for in the Articles of Association of the company to be managed and is a lucrative one. Obviously, in an exceptional case, the appointment must be made, and whatever the value of such agencies (indeed, the value of the partnership under the term goodwill) the partners of a well known business the disappearance of those partners would render the value of the goodwill to an unknown purchaser of little value.

The intention of the partners in September 1906 was accordingly to continue the partnership for an indefinite term, having in mind the great value which what they describe as the goodwill of the business, is to them, and knowing that it could not possibly be of anything like the same value to anyone else.

I can now consider the bearing of all this on the partnership deed. Article 10 provides for a general account to be taken on each 31st of December of the credits, property and effects, debts and liabilities of the partnership; and the partners are bound by such account. Articles 11, 13, and 14 provide for the purchase by continuing partner of the share of an outgoing partner in the partnership business and property and in the goodwill thereof. Then Article 12, which governs all three, provides a means of ascertaining the share, first of the goodwill, secondly of the business, and then of the property (other than goodwill) and then provides the terms of payment of the said share, i.e. the share of the outgoing partner is "the partnership business and property and in the goodwill thereof." The mode of ascertaining the price is by "taking a general account of the business, property and effects, debts and liabilities of the partnership; and that that is to say, an exactly similar account as taken under Article 10 and it is to be taken on the 30th June or 31st December again, subject to a modification, following the date for account in Article 10. These two articles deal in identical terms with the question of account between the partners both in the continuation of the partnership under Article 10 and after its close under Article 11 to 14. The words "property and effects" in Article 10 include everything which goes into a partnership account. The object of this account is to ascertain the divisible profits in view of Article 7. The insertion of the goodwill which was fixed as between the partners and which might as an asset of the firm vary, and which would not appear in such an account, is clearly not intended to be included in the account. It is included in Stewart v. Gladstone. In that case, as in Stewart v. Gladstone, the goodwill was included in the account till quite recently, when it was once put in, apparently in order to show that the concern was solvent. Then, as I say, Article 12 follows the wording of Article 10, and clearly does not include goodwill in the term property and effects. Nor is it included in the term "Business and property," which covers at least six times in the four Articles dealing with an outgoing partner, because the word "property" is always followed by the words "And the goodwill thereof," or "Other than the goodwill."

The conclusion that I draw is that in all dealings between themselves they keep the goodwill absolutely separate from what I may call the accountable part of the business, and in view of the great importance of the goodwill to themselves and its comparatively small and uncertain value to outsiders, it seems the only business-like course to pursue.

Now I come to Article 15, the words "Property and effects" cover again, and it is sought to give them a different meaning, which will conflict with the meaning of Article 12, and with the intention I have discovered in the parties to keep the goodwill apart from the rest of the assets of the firm, the plaintiff seeks to say that the expression "Property and effects" is equivalent to "The partnership business and property, including the goodwill." It might, of course, be said that Article 10 and 12 provide for accounting between partners, and 15 for the sale of the business, and so it is not, as the defendant says, that at one time much improved, and for the reasons I have given, I feel convinced that the partners intended to keep the goodwill separate from the other assets of the firm when dealing with one another.

Now it has been submitted by the plaintiff that the result of the case is that in a general clause for the dissolution of the partnership, and sale of the effects of the partnership, "property and effects" will cover the goodwill. As a general proposition, that is true, and I further agree that in the case of a dissolution of the partnership, the goodwill is included in the sale of the partnership assets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily acquiesce in opinions expressed by correspondents.—Ed.]

MILITANCY—THIS ONLY WAY.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Dear Sir,—I wish through the medium of your paper also to defend suffragism and militancy, as I consider militancy is the only way we shall get the vote. Mrs. McPherson gives two reasons. I will give two more. By the unfair divorce law, man can hurt his wife, live how he likes, insult her in every way and she cannot get a divorce, unless he bullies her flesh. He can take her child, unless she obeys him as the law only recognises one parent and that's the man. But where does the man come in the case of an illegitimate child? Then the mother is the parent. Young men and old, rich or poor, just study our cause, and you will one and all be on our side. I am quite sure we are better understood there is not an Englishman (when I say man, I mean a man, not a creature that wears trousers and is only a man in appearance) who would not be on our side.—Yours etc., SUPPACITTE.

"The fat"—Your letter will appear in to-morrow's issue.—Ed.

and in view of the meaning of the words "Property and effects" in Articles 10 and 12, it would, I think, have been still more advisable and prudent to insert "Goodwill" in Article 15 if it were intended to cover it.

From the 31st December, 1906, about three months after the signature of the last agreement, the partnership became a partnership at will, subject to the original deed and a modification contained in the deed of 1906. It was therefore contemplated that Article 15 would apply to a partnership at will. If the defendant's Counsel pointed out, a partner by giving notice to dissolve, would force a sale of the goodwill if it were covered by "Property and effects" and so, if he were in a position to bid, and his partner were not, he should acquire the whole business at a price which would be anything like \$300,000 the agreed price of the goodwill, for no outsider would give that notice. Undoubtedly a very large sum would have to be paid to purchase the business as a going concern. The debts are about 18 of 1906, the credit somewhat over 20, and the goodwill three. In these circumstances, a reading which includes the goodwill in the term "Property and effects" is hardly consistent with a partnership at will.

Some point was made of the position of creditors and the result to them of excluding the goodwill. I do not think the creditors are concerned in the question before the Court. It is purely a construction of the deed as between the partners. If the firm were bankrupt, other considerations would apply, and the said the Court would order would not be affected by the agreement between the partners.

Article 15 contemplates arrangements between the partners on a dissolution besides those in the early Articles, the peculiar importance of the goodwill may well have arrangements in case of a dissolution, at any rate there is ample opportunity made them, then in their default to "property and effects" are to be sold. If the goodwill is to be sold there must be a loss, it would be better for the partners, to let it between themselves and each make the best of his share as he can arrange with his partners as it will probably in the end do. On the whole, I see no reason for saying that the parties intended to attach a different meaning to "property and effects" in Article 15 to that which reading them together those words must have had in Article 10 and 12, and the limited meaning which I have ascribed, and which the defendant seeks to give them. I think more in consonance with the intention of the parties as expressed by their acts, the manner in which they have dealt with the goodwill and the tacit adoption of Article 15 in their partnership at will when it might have been excluded in the deed of September 1906.

For these reasons, I think that Article 15 does not cover goodwill, that consequently the Court cannot order a sale of the business as a going concern, and that the business must therefore be dissolved. The costs I think should be paid out of the partnership assets for the question is a difficult one and the plaintiff is entitled to ask for our opinion on it.

The Chief Justice's Judgment was as follows:—
I have little to add to the learned and exhaustive judgment of the President. I endeavoured to approach the argument on appeal with an open mind and it is difficult to do so as the very able argument addressed to us by Mr. Alabaster was largely based on reasoning which was not relied on in the Court below.

However, having confirmed the arguments, I formed that the goodwill was of a special value to each of the partners and was to be specifically acquired at the agreed valuation in the event of voluntary retirement or in the other events provided for in Articles 10, 11, and 12, and was not intended to be included in the sale of a dissolution of partnership under Article 15, which might possibly, or even probably, involve the sale of the property and effects to an outsider.

If it were otherwise I think the construction of the learned Counsel for the respondent is well founded, that either partner, whose finances may be more redundant, could force a sale under Art. 15 in the open market and acquire the goodwill as the higher bidder at a figure largely below the \$300,000 agreed upon between the partners as the ascertained value, for it is obvious that no outsider would ever sum anything like approaching that figure. The effect of the specific agreement under the previous articles would thus in a large measure be nugatory.

I do not think it necessary to add more except to say that I agree with the construction arrived at by my learned brother, and think the appeal should be dismissed. The Judge said: I agree that this appeal must be dismissed. I was much impressed by the carefully reasoned argument of Counsel for the appellant. But on full consideration I think that there is only one proper legal interpretation of the deed of partnership, and that it has been rightly interpreted by the learned Chief Justice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reuter's Service (to the China Mail).]

BRITISH ARMY CAUSE—TEEN SCANDAL.

OFFICER IMPLICATED COMMITTED SUICIDE.

LONDON, March 13.
Honorary Lieut. Martin leaves a widow and four children. The inquest took place last night.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT CARRIED.

LONDON, March 13.
The Opposition amendment to reduce the Army Estimates in order to call attention to the hardship of the wives of soldiers married off the strength was defeated by 249 to 212, amidst tremendous Opposition cheering.

AMERICAN RAILWAY TO YUKON.

LONDON, March 13.
A telegram from Washington states that President Wilson has signed the Alaska Railway Bill for a Government line to Yukon.

THE DERBY BEITING.

LONDON, March 13.
Beitling on the Derby is 9 to 2 against The Tetrarch, offered, after 5 to 1 had been taken.

THE VARSITY BOAT RACE.

The Betting.
LONDON, March 13.
Seven to four is being laid on Cambridge in the betting on the Varsity Boat Race.

THE GREAT FOG.

No Casualties Reported.

It is a long time since Hongkong has experienced a fog so dense as that which hung over the harbour this morning. From early morning till nearly noon the water was obscured by a dense white pall, which made launch traffic very dangerous and held up the in going and out going steamers. The English Mails which reached the port in the early hours of the morning were unable to enter for some hours, and it was nearly one o'clock before the big steamer from the north ventured in. Most of the launches tied up till the fog lifted, but the Star Ferry service was maintained, the boats running at half speed in about a quarter of an hour. So dense was the fog at about nine o'clock that some of the cowboys found themselves a long way out of their course when they sighted the shore. It is remarkable that no mishaps have up been reported up to the present.

THE SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.

Judgment Against Official Administrator.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning against the Official Administrator of the Supreme Court, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, in the action brought against him in the Summary Court by Alim Khan, a clerk in the General Post Office, and formerly employed in the defendant's department. The claim was for sixty-five cents expended for and on behalf of the defendant as administrator of the estate of the late Loung Chan.

Plaintiff's case was that he was sent to the Stamp Office to have the documents stamped, but as the cheque which had been handed him for the purchase was short of the amount required by sixty-five cents, he paid the deficiency out of his own pocket and reported this on his return to the office. He had asked for payment of the money, but defendant made no reply to his request.

Plaintiff conducted his case, the Crown Solicitor assisting. His Lordship held that plaintiff paid the 65 cents as a volunteer and that the payment was subsequently ratified by the Deputy Registrar on defendant's behalf. He gave judgment for plaintiff for 65 cents and out-of-pocket expenses.

SALE OF UMBRELLA PARTS.

Judgment Against Harry Wicking and Co.
In the action brought in the Summary Court by Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co. against the Late Hong Kong Mr. Justice Gompertz, delivered judgment this morning, giving judgment for defendants with costs. The claim was for \$1,000 damages for alleged breach of contract by defendants in not accepting and failure to pay for seventeen cases of umbrellas and handles sold by plaintiffs to them on August 12, 1911.

The Lordship held that plaintiffs had acted wrongly all through in holding that defendants were not entitled to money for the goods, and further expressed the opinion that the delivery of the goods had been made, and that the defendants had been bound to accept and pay for them.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 13.

The Navy Estimates amount to £51,550,000, and the programme will include four battleships, four light cruisers, twelve destroyers and a number of submarines.

The personnel will be increased by 5000 at a total cost in the new programme, including the construction of armaments, maintenance, etc., of £14,817,000.

The total amount provided for new construction would be £18,973,000.

Outstanding liabilities for construction, etc., would accordingly be reduced by £35,560,000, and £375,000 be devoted to the construction and repairs of aircraft.

SUFFRAGETTES BURN ANOTHER MANSION.

LONDON, March 13.

Suffragettes have burned a mansion at Sewardston, Ayrshire.

A HUNGER-STRIKER.

LONDON, March 12.

Mary Richardson, the suffragette who destroyed the Velasquez "Venus," was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and is a "hunger-striker."

BRITISH ARMY CANTEN SCANDAL.

LONDON, March 12.

Officer implicated commits suicide.

BRITISH SHIP ABLAZE.

LONDON, March 12.

The industrial training ship, the *Wallaby*, stationed on the Tyne, became ablaze, and, as a result, the vessel foundered. The 297 boys who were on board were rescued in tugs and lifeboats.

IMPORTANT SIGNAL BOOK STOLEN FROM BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, March 12.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that a most important signal-book has disappeared from a battleship at Sheerness, being replaced by a dummy. The fingerprints are the only clue to those concerned in the affair.

THE LONDON BUILDERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, March 12.

The representatives of the London building employees have accepted an invitation by the National Board of Conciliation to attend a conference. The loss in wages up to the present is estimated at £350,000.

ANOTHER BRITISH AIR-RECORD.

LONDON, March 12.

Altitude of 15,000 Reached.

Lieut. Briggs, of the Army Flying Corps, has broken the British altitude record by attaining a height of 15,000 feet at Eastchurch. At that height the atmosphere was 38 degrees below zero, and the intrepid aviator was severely frost-bitten.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

LONDON, March 12.

Mr. Kengonori lectured to the Japan Society on the Government finances and the social life of Japan. Sir Claude Macdonald, formerly Ambassador at Tokyo, presided.

TEXAS DEFIES WASHINGTON.

LONDON, March 12.

From Reuter's New York states that Mr. Colquitt, Texas, addressing a cattle raisers' defied recent his protesting border.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

A REMARKABLE DEFENCE.

LONDON, March 13.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the excitement at the conclusion of the Roy trial drowned the remarks of the foreman of the jury, who said that the jury were unanimous in acquitting Roy of murder, but they were divided on a question of abetting and of culpable homicide, which would be charges for another trial.

Counsel for the defence showed that important police witnesses were ex-convicts, and he insisted that the police had placed a revolver in the hand of his client.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George Westinghouse.

LONDON, March 13.

The death is announced of Mr. George Westinghouse, the inventor of the famous brake bearing his name.

Mr. Westinghouse, engineer, inventor, and manufacturer, was born at New York in 1846.

COLLISION AT TACOMA.

LONDON, March 13.

The steamers *Evades* and the *Canada* have collided at Tacoma.

The *Canada* is seriously damaged.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, March 13.

Colonel Seely and Provision for the Married.

In the House of Commons Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, stated that provision for the married in the Army would be increased. This would involve an additional expenditure of many tens of thousands of pounds, but he emphasised the tragedy of the wives and children who were left behind.

Sir Robert Jardine asked whether the married men in India would become an extra charge on the Indian Government.

Col. Seely replied that India would be ill-advised to demand a moderate increase of the married establishment.

The Opposition were dissatisfied with the statement and pressed for an amendment and a division.

THE ARRESTED MISSIONARY.

LONDON, March 13.

The Foreign Office has instructed the British Minister at Lisbon to urge that the Rev. Mr. Bowkell be tried at the Civil Court at London, where the British Consul could attend.

THE EMPIRE SHIELD.

LONDON, March 12.

A British rifle team will compete for the Empire shield at Melbourne in November.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND KOREA.

LONDON, March 12.

The Bishop of Oxford presided at a meeting which was held yesterday at Westminster in connection with the Church of England Mission to Korea. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York wrote urging financial support.

The Bishop of Oxford said that his doubts as to the wisdom of the mission in Korea had long since been dispelled. He advocated the alliance of the Protestant missions against Rome.

The Rev. Lord William Gasecoyne-Cecil said that no country in the world had been christianised more quickly than Korea.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, March 12.

When the Home Rule Bill comes on for the second reading a member of the front Opposition bench will move its rejection.

Mr. J. Chamberlain and the Crisis.

LONDON, March 12.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has telegraphed to the effect that he hopes the British Government will be largely signified. All should do their part in the present crisis in the country's history.

FUNERAL OF MR. G. FRIESLAND.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FUNERAL OF MR. G. FRIESLAND.

The funeral of the late Mr. G. Friesland, of Messrs. Melchers and Company, took place at ten o'clock this morning at the Happy Valley, and was attended by a large concourse of personal friends.

The interment was in the section of the cemetery set apart for residents in the Colony of 14 years standing. Almost every German citizen at present residing in the Colony attended to pay a last tribute to one whose chief qualities were his unflinching gentleness and his liberal spirit.

The service was conducted at the graveside in a steady downpour of rain by Pastor Muller, who with the German Consular referred in fitting terms to the life of the deceased gentleman.

Those present at the graveside included: H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., Captain Alison, the Governor's aide-de-camp, the Hon. Mr. David Landale, Messrs. H. P. White, J. W. Bolles, P. C. Potts, P. Jolyon, Major Dickinson, Messrs. San Fan Wing, F. A. Ellis, A. R. Ellis, S. Hooper, Ehrenfels, Major Fitzwilliams, Messrs. V. H. Smith, E. S. Seal, H. Humphreys, D. V. Stevenson, E. A. M. Williams, S. H. Doherty, D. W. Craddock, Stamer, R. M. Dyer, O. Lampert, G. K. Hall Branton, H. J. Geddes, W. J. Gresson, E. Goetz, etc.

Wreaths were sent by: H.E. the Governor, Russian Volunteer Fleet, German Consulate (Canton), German Consulate, Union Insurance Co. of Canton, Mr. G. A. Caldwell, the Comptroller and Members of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, Mr. Hans Hupend, Mr. E. Goetz, Carl M. and Frau Melchers (Hamburg), Mr. Carl Abbrand (Canton), Herr and Frau Ernst Friedrichs, Consul H. Michaelson (Bremen), the Staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Mr. G. Hutton Potts, Mr. F. Feld, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hickman, Mr. Dudley W. Stevenson, Herr and Frau Hans Deyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Orniston, Mr. John Meier, Mr. A. Peterson, Capt. and Mrs. E. Gutschmann, Messrs. Julius Danielson, F. M. E. Ellis, F. C. Tetterton, Committee and Members of the German Yacht Club, Messrs. E. F. Seal, H. Cook, Carl Penherton, Erich Haasemann, Richard Leugens (Hamburg), C. H. Hay, Hermann Melchers (Bremen), P. C. Potts, A. C. Seidel, Julius Wilhelm (Maron), Geo. Bergmann (London), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. John Manners, Mr. T. H. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. T. Arthur, Messrs. R. M. Dyer, Hugo Fromm, Alfred Jahrand, Members of the Peking Golf Party, Office Staff of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Mr. A. S. Sorenson, Herr and Frau Arthur Becker, Mr. J. Bentley, Mr. M. S. Sorenson, Stewards and Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Capt. W. E. Clarke, Mr. Heinrich Jebsch (Witzke), Mr. Archibald Dand, Mr. Wm. D. Jupp, Mr. G. K. Hall Branton, Captain and Officers of the U.S.S. Wilmington, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rosemann, Wm. Powell, Ltd., Mr. Edward Lohring, Mr. E. H. Muddoch, Messrs. Moson and Taylor, Consul Rud. Wahlen (Rabat), Mr. James Crank, Mr. H. A. Siebs, Committee and Members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Feinmann, Messrs. C. A. H. Westerbarger, John Hecker, Fritz Schwarz, Capt. D. Lukmanoff, Messrs. A. Bume, Wallace J. Hansen, H. P. White, Chib Germania (Hongkong), Mr. E. Lenz, Mr. T. Kusumoto, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Smith, Mr. Walter Schmolke, Mr. Frank Esrom, Mr. Adalbert Kerf (Bremen), Messrs. H. Clausen and E. Dillner (Canton), Herr and Frau Fritz Buchin (Shanghai), Herr and Frau Fritz Buchin (Shanghai), Staff of Melchers and Co. (Tientsin), Mr. E. H. Thiel, Mr. E. M. Hermann Oldenburger, Committee and Members of the Hongkong Club, Capt. Loring (S.M.S. Jaguar), Officers, Messrs. (S.M.S. Jaguar), Messrs. Denon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Messrs. Heinrich Schmidt, John Bandow, Hugo Wasmuth (Hamburg), Wilhelm Schmeider (Canton), Messrs. Wando and Co., Mr. Carl Kustmann, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellam, Mr. Carl Heermann, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Messrs. Adolf Wacker, Emil Meyer, S. Marinotto, Fred Bornemann and Co., Kruse and Co., Mr. J. W. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Jolyon, Herr and Frau Max Steger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Charles Ehrenfels, Mr. Richard Hancock, Mr. Saint-Clair de Bussiere, Mr. J. E. Gresson, Herr and Frau Albert Berlinger, Mr. G. G. Hopler (Canton), F. Blackhead and Co., Mr. Carl Moser and family, Mr. J. Nelson and children, Mr. W. Melchers, Capt. and Mrs. Kohler, Sir Paul and Lady Chester, Messrs. A. R. Ellis, C. Laurison, F. Smyth, Norddeutscher Lloyd (Bremen), Mr. T. Kusumoto, Siemens and Co. (Junior Mess), Mr. Donald Munro, Mr. G. E. Erien, the Comptroller and Staff of Messrs. Melchers, Ltd., Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. Lefferts Knox, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Stubb, Mr. Murray Stewart, Jensen and Co., Messrs. R. Eckhardt, Friedrich Hohnke, Conrad Hoesel, S. Lehmann, H. Hach, T. Emil Meyer, H. Wedehase, J. W. Wilson, Fritz Hagen, Wilhelm Fuhn, Wilhelm Freese, C. O. P. Hansen, J. T. Edlery, C. Schultze, J. W. Bolles, J. T. Edlery, Hartwig Nollner, Dr. and Mrs. Hoch, Messrs. B. D. Hargoy, Walter Otto, Fritz Heilmann, Walter Kornetz, Adolf Kuby, Mr. C. Goewisch and family, Herr and Frau Carl Melchers (Shanghai), Mr. H. W. Korten (Shanghai), China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Herr and Frau A. Widmann (Shanghai), Mr. W. O. Emlahm (Hamburg), Herr and Frau W. Emlahm (Shanghai), Bismarck, Villa, Wm. Meyerling, and Co., Messrs. H. Adams, Chay Yee Sing, Tin-On, and Jack Long, Mr. F. A. Ellis, H. B. Seal, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Siebs, etc.

EYRE DVOCESAN REFUGE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ANNUAL MEETING.

His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., and Lady May were present yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Eyre Dvocean Refuge, held at the institution. The Bishop of Victoria presided, and among those present were: Archdeacon Barnett, Lady Rees Davies, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Colonel Moyle, Rev. and Mrs. N. G. Pope, Rev. Fok Fu Shan, Miss Middleton Smith, Miss Pitts, the hon. secretary, and others.

The Bishop of Victoria, at the outset, said he did not know of any charity that received more sympathy and kindly help from His Excellency and Lady May than the Eyre Dvocean Refuge; he thought it would be impossible to find any such. He remembered when his first duty was to call upon Sir Frederick Ingham, the then Governor, who told the speaker that he was very much interested in that work and that he was very anxious to help it, but he would feel more justified in assisting it if it were run on Dvocean lines. Sir Frederick suggested that they should make it a "Dvocean" institution, which the speaker was very glad to do, and from that day to this the work had prospered and had had the kindly and sympathetic co-operation of these in high authority in the Colony.

They had the assistance there of three German ladies, and so he felt in that institution they were international. Baroness Von Wechmar and her assistants had helped them a great deal and, as they knew, the mantle of Miss Eyre had fallen upon Miss Pitts. (Applause.) It was a charity that had many sides, and he might say there were four aspects of its beneficence, so to speak. In the first place, it was a blessing to the girls themselves. They were saved in the highest sense of the word, he has persuaded, in many cases by their residence in the institution. They were now happy, as they heard again and again from former inmates and many were mothers of families. They were grateful for what had been done for them in the institution. From time to time the girls were presented to him for confirmation and he always found them to be well instructed in Christianity. It called upon the time of the ladies of leisure in the Colony, and they were very grateful that so many came forward to take such a keen interest in the institution, not only by raising money but by working there. It was also an object lesson to the Chinese who had it in their hearts and when it was put before them they were ready to take up philanthropic work of that kind. They set an example which the Chinese would speedily follow in caring for the unfortunate classes of their own community.

Miss Pitts then read the annual report, which stated that the improved health was largely the result of making the dormitories and the ladies' house, most of the inmates. Eleven new inmates were admitted during the year. Four died during 1913, two in the Government Hospital from pneumonia, one, who had been ill for years, in the Tung Wah Hospital, and the fourth, a chronic invalid who had been with us for many years, in the Isolation Ward of the Refuge. Seven girls were married. Several times they had been asked to receive girls who have been sent back from America but last year they did not succeed in inducing any to enter the Home. There were now 58 girls in the Home and 3 girl "workers" making 61 in all.

Thanks were due to Miss Cruddas for the support of one worker, Baroness Veronica von Wechmar for almost the entire support of another; the ladies who had collected the funds; friends of Baroness von Wechmar and Miss Weber for contributions to the cost of beds, gifts of dolls, etc.; Dr. Sibson for his help as Medical Officer to the Institution; the Taihook Docks for a new stove; Dr. Clark and to the doctors and sisters of the Government Civil Hospital; Mr. Gerken for his services as auditor; the Directors of the Po Leung Kuk for donations; Mrs. Stubb and Mrs. Pollock for cakes and fruit; friends in Bath for Christmas gifts; and to Mr. Pau Shin for cakes and Mr. Young Pin for calico.

The statement of accounts showed a balance in hand of £229.71.

They had never been in debt, said Miss Pitts. The question had often been asked from what source did they get their girls. A great number of them, she supposed, the majority, were sent to them from the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, Mr. Hallifax, and from the Po Leung Kuk, which was a home for runaway slaves or girls of Chinese ladies who had found their slave girls rather troublesome. Another source had been children who had been forsaken and also girls sent to them from America where girls had been kidnapped. As soon as they were brought the little children were kept in the Colony or in Canton and willingly or unwillingly they were shipped to America. Missionaries were on the look out for kidnapped girls and took them to homes there. In past years they had got a good many girls in

Wing, Dit, Li Chan Ling, Tong, Fat Yuen, Ho Tung, Pak Ling, Mak Wal, Ip, Lai Sin, Tai Lee, Chan Ping Kwai, Lo, Tso, Wan, and, Shiu, Wanching, Queen's and Prince's Buildings.

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A BRITISH medicine can be made by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the best medicine for all coughs, colds, and whooping cough, and it is the only medicine that will cure them. It is the only medicine that will cure them. It is the only medicine that will cure them.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH WHARF.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MOGUL LINE BOAT DAMAGED.

The Mogul line steamer *Pathan* was badly damaged last evening as the result of a collision with the Alfred Holt Line wharf at Kowloon, and will have to be docked for extensive repairs.

The *Pathan* came in last evening in charge of a pilot, and approaching the wharf let go her anchor, but it failed to hold, and before any could be got on the vessel she was swept by the strong tide against the end of the wharf, her stem being badly damaged.

We understand that the repairs will be carried out at the Kowloon Docks.

It was, but not recently and in some cases they were very hard to deal with, when they entered the Home the past was done with and they started with an absolutely clean sheet and every assistance was given to them to find happy homes. (Applause.)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR IS KINDLY CRITIC.

H.E. the Governor said that after the very interesting, full and instructive report which they had heard and the remarks of his Lordship there did not remain very much for him to say. He would best play the part of the kind critic. In the first place, he would like to refer to a remark made by the Bishop in which he said that that institution might serve as an object lesson to the Chinese. He reminded the Bishop that the institution was really an offshoot of the charitable institution—the Po Leung Kuk. If there was one thing the Chinese could do it was organising charitable institutions. They seemed to have an extraordinary capacity for that kind of work.

"I only wish," continued his Excellency, "that those who are interested in the management of private charitable institutions would exhibit in the management of public affairs the same capacity. If they did, we should not hear so much about the depreciation of the currency and so on in the neighbouring Province as well as in the Province."

The work that was done in that institution was most excellent, but he would like to give a little bit of a warning. Do not let it develop too much into modern life. He would just like to tell them a story that happened to a coolie who married a woman from the Po Leung Kuk. He said he wanted a wife without going to the expense of paying a dowry. The speaker sent him down with a letter to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and he got a wife. Some time later he asked him how he was getting on with his wife and he replied "She has a very bad temper." He asked "How does she show it?" and he answered "She beats me sometimes." "But why don't you control her and smother her if she does that?" was the next question. The reply was "She is a very strong woman, sir." (Laughter.) That man wanted him to get a divorce, in fact that little incident led to a lot of complication and eventually an Ordinance. He went down to the village to have a look at the wife and found her to be a much bigger and stronger woman than the coolie. The whole trouble was that she had not been brought up to be the wife of a peasant. He was a peasant, and one of the first things he asked her to do was to go to till the field which was not to her liking at all, and it took her a long time before she got into it. His Excellency therefore suggested that every girl in the institution should perform some kind of manual labour. The same thing pervaded the schools at Hong Kong, proceeded the Governor. Forty years ago, down in County Kerry, the daughters of peasants were content to wear tweed skirts, and very picturesque shawls rolled their heads; and they learn to dance that homely dance, the Irish jig—and to practice it on Sunday evenings after mass or after church; at the cross roads; and it used to be a very pretty sight to see. "Nowadays, the wives and daughters flaunt out of chapel with all sorts of curious feathers in their hats. The girls were taught at the schools to play the piano, and all sorts of gentle arts and different things, instead of being taught something which would fit them for the duties they would have to perform when they were married. "And I should not be at all surprised," he added, "in these days, if they are not taught also to dance the tango." (Laughter.) Their thanks were due, concluded His Excellency, to Miss Pitts and the Baroness for the leading part they took in the work of the institution, and also to Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Patenden, and Mrs. Pollock, who had done a great deal to further its interests.

The Baroness von Wechmar having given a report of the inside work of the institution, Archdeacon Barnett expressed the thanks of the meeting to the Governor and Lady May for their attendance, and also to the members of the committee for their past services. In doing so, he appealed for the creation of a drying shed for use in damp weather.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows—President, the Bishop of Victoria; Vice-President, Mrs. Landale; Hon. Treasurer, Miss Middleton Smith; Hon. Secretary, Miss Pitts; Committee, Madames Barnett, Bell, Baker Brown, Churchill, Hallifax, Harston, Irwin, Kemp, Parr, Pollock, Stedman, Smalley and Schultze.

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Price 50 Cts. Pair.

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LANE, CRAWFORD and Co.

TELEPHONE 97.

NOW SHOWING

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH CLASS

COACH FINISH

IN

EFFECTIVE COLOURS

MODERATE PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Price 50 Cts. Pair.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	From	Leave	Connecting Steamer	To	Due at
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA
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YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES
The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:-

1st SALOON	2nd SALOON	3rd SALOON	4th SALOON
£97	£89	£81	£73
£89	£81	£73	£65
£81	£73	£65	£57
£73	£65	£57	£49
£65	£57	£49	£41
£57	£49	£41	£33
£49	£41	£33	£25
£41	£33	£25	£17
£33	£25	£17	£9

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA
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YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON
1st SALOON £50 SINGLE, £95 RETURN.
2nd SALOON £45 SINGLE, £85 RETURN.
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st SALOON £46 Single, £86 Return.
2nd SALOON £41 Single, £81 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

MAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, KLEIST	Capt. L. Maass,	{ WEDNESDAY, 18th March at 10 a.m.
LISBON, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN.....		(17,000)
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YORKE	Capt. F. Loesner,	{ About THURSDAY, 19th March.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....		(17,000)
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.	Capt. H. Schmitt,	{ SATURDAY, 21st March at 9 a.m.
		(8,500)
KOBE	Capt. A. Hurling,	{ About TUESDAY, 31st March.
		(6,000)
JESSELTON, KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.....	Capt. J. Koehler.	{ THURSDAY, 9th April at 9 a.m.
All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New system of telefunken.		

SPECIAL LIQUEURS

Pints and Quarts.

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Marie Brizard
Get Freres
W. A. Gilbey
Hulst Kamp
Cusenier.
Marie Brizard

Cusenier
Yellow
Green
Luxardo
Cusenier

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Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.

HIGHEST GRADE ENGLISH SWISS
AND AMERICAN WATCHES.
Agents for the AMERICAN

HOWARD WATCH.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR

Mappie & Webb Ltd., London.

Carl Zeiss Jena.

W. F. Stanley & Co. Ltd., London.

E. B. Watts & Son, London.

Voigtlander & Sohn, Braunschweig.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

To-day's Advertisements

LIST OF UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS
LYING IN THE EASTERN EXTENSION
SIOX AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO.'S OFFICE
AT HONGKONG.

ADDRESS STATION FROM
Cohen, Fid. Liben.
Geesongang for Lajoy. Batavia.
Gaster (Netherlands Bank) Rangoon.
Houqua. Hongkong. Singapore.
Hopkee. Singapore.
Lacy H.K. Singapore & Birmingham.
Hotel (3) Singapore & Birmingham.
Leongsheng. Bangkok.
Linton (Not A.M.) Shanghai.
Kozario, Oswald. Semarang.
Seinghing. Singapore.
Sweyngwa. Singapore.
Yanco. Manila.
Yee. Penang.
Yee. Penang.
Yongtksen. Singapore.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 13, 1914. 323

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCRETE),

on

MONDAY,

the 16th March, 1914, at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising:

Lady's and Gent's Boots and Shoes

(English) Hosiery, Men's Singlets, Pants,

Shirts, &c., &c.,

Cricket Pads and Gloves, Tennis

Rackets, &c.,

Sundry Household Furniture and

Crockery Ware.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 13, 1914. 319

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. PATAN.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are

being landed at their risk into the

Godowns of H. & W. at Kowloon,

whence and/or from the wharves delivery

may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 20th inst.

will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Undersigned on or before

the 10th inst., or they will not be re-

cognized.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where they

will be examined on the 20th inst.

at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 13, 1914. 321

'BEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,

LONDON AND STRAIT.

THE Steamship

BENARTY.

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed

that all goods are being landed at their risk

into the Godowns of the 'Benart' and

does Godowns at the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharves and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 20th inst.

will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Undersigned on or before

the 27th inst., or they will not be re-

cognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where they

will be examined on the 20th inst.

at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

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Hongkong, March 13, 1914. 321

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Houqua. Hongkong. Singapore.
Hopkee. Singapore.
Lacy H.K. Singapore & Birmingham.
Hotel (3) Singapore & Birmingham.
Leongsheng. Bangkok.
Linton (Not A.M.) Shanghai.
Kozario, Oswald. Semarang.
Seinghing. Singapore.
Sweyngwa. Singapore.
Yanco. Manila.
Yee. Penang.
Yee. Penang.
Yongtksen. Singapore.

J. M. BECK,
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